# sPD-1 过表达增强衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗抗小鼠乳腺癌作用

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摘要:目的 探讨可溶性PD-1(sPD-1)过表达后对衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗(STCV)抗小鼠乳腺癌的增强作用。方法 干扰素γ(IFN-γ)刺激小鼠乳腺癌细胞4T1,流式细胞术检测PD-L1表达;sPD-1过表达慢病毒感染4T1,显微镜观察增强绿色荧光蛋白表达情况;CCK8实验比较4T1、4T1/sPD-1增殖活力;qRT-PCR、Western blot 从mRNA、蛋白质水平验证sPD-1表达;干扰素γ预处理4T1细胞,添加4T1/sPD-1培养上清,孵育后流式细胞术检测PD-1 阳性细胞比例;X射线照射联合 Veliparib 处理4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞,衰老相关β-半乳糖苷酶(SA-β-gal)染色,观察蓝染细胞比例;Balb/c小鼠右后腿皮下种植4T1,左后腿注射PBS、4T1 STCV、4T1/sPD-1 STCV、观察各组小鼠成瘤率。结果 IFN-γ能导致4T1细胞PD-L1上调(P<0.001),且浓度越高,PD-L1表达上调越明显,最高达(84.80±1.03)%;病毒感染4T1细胞后,显微镜下可见绿色荧光;CCK8实验中4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞增殖曲线无明显差异(P>0.05);4T1/sPD-1细胞在mRNA和蛋白质上均可检测到sPD-1表达产物,4T1细胞则均未能检测到;干扰素γ预处理的4T1细胞,PD-1阳性比例(6.893±0.271)%,添加4T1/sPD-1细胞培养液处理后,PD-1阳性细胞比例升高达(55.450±0.555)%(P<0.001);4T1、4T1/sPD-1在联合处理后,镜下见大量蓝染变形的衰老细胞;小鼠荷瘤实验中,预防肿瘤发生实验,PBS组所有小鼠出现肿瘤生长、4T1 STCV组有28.787%小鼠未发生肿瘤,4T1/sPD-1 STCV组近55.556%小鼠未发现肿瘤发生;治疗肿瘤实验中,观察期内PBS组小鼠均发生肿瘤,4T1 STCV、4T1/sPD-1 STCV组无瘤小鼠比例分别为11.111%和38.89%。结论衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗对小鼠乳腺癌具有防治作用,且sPD-1过表达后能够增强衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗的抗肿瘤作用。

关键词:可溶性PD-1;X射线;Veliparib;衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗;乳腺癌

# Soluble PD-1 over-expression enhances the anti-tumor effect of senescence tumor cell vaccine against breast cancer cell growth in tumor-bearing mice

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Abstract: Objective To investigate whether soluble PD-1 overexpression in 4T1 senescence tumor cells enhances the antitumor effect of senescence tumor cell vaccine (STCV) against breast tumor cells in a tumor-bearing mouse model. Methods 4T1 cells were treated with interferon-γ (IFN-γ) and the expression of PD-L1 was detected by flow cytometry. CCK8 assay was used to compare the cell proliferation activity between 4T1 cells and 4T1 cells infected by a lentiviral vector of sPD-1 (4T1/sPD-1 cells), and the expressions of sPD-1 mRNA and protein in 4T1/sPD-1 cells were detected using qPCR and Western blotting. The culture supernatant of 4T1/sPD-1 cells was added in 4T1 cells pre-treated with IFN-γ, and PD-1-positive 4T1 cells were detected with flow cytometry. Senescence β-galactosidase staining kit was used to detect the senescent 4T1 and 4T1/sPD-1 cells following exposure to X-ray radiation and Veliparib. Balb/c mice bearing subcutaneous 4T1 tumor xenografts were treated with injections of PBS, 4T1 STCV, or 4T1/sPD-1 STCV, and tumor growth was observed. Results Stimulation with IFN-γ concentration-dependently up-regulated PD-L1 expression by as much as (84.80 ± 1.03)% in 4T1 cells (P<0.001). sPD-1 overexpression in 4T1 cells did not significantly affect the cell proliferation. Treatment of 4T1 cells with 4T1/sPD-1 cell culture supernatant significantly increased the proportion of PD-1 cells from (6.893±0.271)% to (55.450±0.555)% (P<0.001). X-ray irradiation combined with Veliparib caused obvious senescence in 4T1 and 4T1/sPD-1 cells. In the tumor-preventing experiment, tumor formation occurred in all the mice in PBS group; 28.787% of the mice in 4T1 STCV group and 55.556% in 4T1/sPD-1 STCV group showed no tumor formation. In the tumor treatment experiment, tumor formation occurred in all the

mice in PBS groups while in 4T1 STCV and 4T1/sPD-1 STCV groups, 11.111% and 38.89% of the mice were tumor-free during the observation period, respectively. **Conclusions** Senescence tumor cells vaccine has antitumor effect against breast cancer in mice, and sPD-1 over-expression can enhance this effect of the vaccine.

**Keywords:** sPD-1; X-ray; veliparib; senescence tumor cell vaccine; breast cancer

在肿瘤防治中,疫苗是研究的热点。当前肿瘤疫苗有多种形式,如全细胞疫苗、蛋白/肽疫苗、DNA疫苗等[1-2]。肿瘤细胞衰老时会发生一系列的变化,包括形态改变,衰老相关β-半乳糖苷酶(SA-β-gal)在pH值为6时仍具有较高活性[3-4],其虽处于生长停滞状态,但却能分泌独特的细胞因子,对机体免疫有正性刺激作用。这表明,衰老肿瘤细胞具有作为新型疫苗的潜力,其抗肿瘤效应令人期待。

在肿瘤微环境和宿主关系的研究中,发现肿瘤微环境会随着治疗的开展而改变,进而促使肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸,削弱治疗的效果[5-6]。微环境诱导肿瘤细胞抵抗机体免疫功能的机制有很多,而PD-1/PDL-1是主要通路之一[7-8]。在正常机体中,PD-1/PDL-1信号通路起着负性免疫调节作用,能维持免疫功能的平衡,避免免疫过强而导致自身免疫性疾病的发生。然而,对于肿瘤细胞而言,该通路是其自我保护,避免被免疫细胞清除的机制。学者们在对系统性红斑狼疮、慢性肝炎等患者的研究中也观察到了PD-1/PDL-1通路调节失衡,进而在免疫系统过度激活的患者血液中检测到sPD-1的存在[9-11]。进一步的研究揭示了sPD-1的性质,其本质上是PD-1的可溶性形式,能够被分泌至胞外,具有封闭细胞表面的PD-L1分子的活性,从而能阻断PD-1/PDL-1调节机制,所以导致机体免疫系统持续、过强激活[12-18]。

显然,疫苗的使用会改变机体的肿瘤微环境,有可能会引发肿瘤细胞PD-L1表达上调,进而阻碍肿瘤抗原呈递乃至T细胞激活的过程,导致疫苗失效[14-16]。这意味着衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗对肿瘤的防治效果也将面临着PD-1/PD-L1通路的限制。因此,我们设想将sPD-1与衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗联合起来,通过慢病毒感染4T1细胞,使衰老的4T1细胞自身分泌sPD-1,在小鼠模型上验证衰老肿瘤细胞作为疫苗的潜能的同时,验证sPD-1对衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗的增强作用,这在国内罕有报导,具有研究前景。

# 1 材料和方法

#### 1.1 主要材料与试剂

雌性Balb/c小鼠购自南方医科大学实验动物中心; 4T1细胞购自武汉大学保藏中心;sPD-1过表达慢病毒购自上海吉凯基因公司;胎牛血清、1640高糖培养基购自美国 Gibico;PARP 抑制剂 Veliparib 购自美国 Selleck;SA-β-gal 试剂盒购自美国 Cell Signaling Technology;Trizol、Prime Script RT reagent 试剂盒、SYBR Primix Ex Taq TM试剂盒购自大连TaKaRa;引物购自上海 Invitrogen;sPD-1 抗体购自美国 Sigma;Cell Counting Kit-8购自日本同仁公司;干扰素γ购自美国 Sigma;PD-1、PD-L1流式细胞术抗体购自英国 Abcam;日本Ix71倒置荧光显微镜;美国Varian2100直线加速器;SpectraMax M5多功能酶标仪。

# 1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 配置含有10%胎牛血清的1640高糖培养基,用于培养小鼠乳腺癌细胞株4T1,5% CO₂培养箱,37 ℃培养,2~3 d更换培养基,细胞密度达85%则传代。
1.2.2 千扰素γ刺激4T1细胞表达PD-L1 将对数生长期的细胞接种于6孔板,每孔接种5×10⁴细胞,用含有不同浓度干扰素(5、10、20、30 ng/mL)的培养液,5% CO₂培养箱,37 ℃培养,24 h后收集细胞,PBS洗2遍,加入PD-L1流式抗体,4 ℃孵育30 min后检测PD-L1阳性细胞比例。
1.2.3 sPD-1过表达慢病毒感染 将对数生长期的细胞接种于六孔板,每孔接种6×10⁴细胞,加入sPD-1过表达慢病毒,5%CO₂培养箱,37 ℃培养,8 h后更换培养基,72 h后倒置荧光显微镜下观察荧光表达情况。感染后细胞标志为4T1/sPD-1。

1.2.4 CCK8细胞增殖实验 将对数生长期细胞4T1、4T1/sPD-1接种于96孔板,每孔接种2×10³细胞,设置5个复孔,5% CO₂培养箱,37℃培养。换液时,每孔换用100μL含有10% CCK8试剂培养液,继续培养,于换液4h后终止培养并用酶标仪检测吸光度值(A),记录第1、2、3、4、5天A值,操作过程注意避光。

1.2.5 荧光定量PCR 将4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞接种于六孔板,细胞密度达90%后,用Trizol提取各组细胞总RNA,计算浓度及纯度。20 μL体系中加入1 μg RNA,去除基因组 DNA,逆转录获得 cDNA:37 ℃ 15 min,85 ℃ 5 s,60 ℃ 10 min。根据说明书配置PCR反应液,用LightCycler 480 System Real Time PCR扩增仪进行两步法扩增:95 ℃ 30 s,95 ℃ 5 s,60 ℃ 20 s,40个循环,检测荧光强度。相对定量结果采用 $2^{-\Delta \Delta CT}$ 方法分析。

1.2.6 蛋白质免疫印记 将4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞接种于六孔板,细胞密度达90%后,收集培养基及细胞至1.5 mL的离心管中,每10°细胞加入裂解液50  $\mu$ L,冰上裂解30 min,4  $^{\circ}$ C 12 000 r/min离心15 min,收集上清,为所需裂解蛋白。用Bradford 法测定蛋白含量,取50  $\mu$ g蛋白用12%的聚丙烯酰胺凝胶进行电泳。用半干式转膜仪将蛋白转移到硝酸纤维膜上,用含5%脱脂奶粉封闭1h,加入一抗4  $^{\circ}$ C平摇过夜,用PBST缓冲液洗膜2次,10 min/次,加入二抗,室温孵育50 min,用PBST缓冲液洗膜4次,10 min/次。洗膜后加入ECL发光液,在暗室中压片、显影。

1.2.7 流式细胞术检测 PD-1 阳性细胞比例 将 4T1/sPD-1用无血清培养基培养4 h, 收集上清备用。干扰素γ刺激 4T1细胞, 24 h后收集细胞, PBS洗2遍, 加入 4T1/sPD-1上清, 室温孵育 30 min, 加入 PD-1 抗体, 4℃孵育 30 min, PBS洗2遍, 上机检测。

1.2.8 诱导细胞衰老并β-半乳糖苷酶染色 将4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞接种于六孔板,每孔接种5×10<sup>4</sup>细胞,培养23 h后,用含有10 μmol/L Veliparib的培养液培养1 h,美国直线加速器进行照射,吸收剂量为9 Gy。2~3 d用含10 μmol/L Veliparib的培养液半换液。细胞照射后第4天进行SA-β-gal原位染色。

1.2.9 皮下移植瘤模型建立 取处于对数生长期的小鼠乳腺癌细胞4T1,胰酶消化,PBS洗涤2次,调整细胞浓度为1×10<sup>7</sup>/mL,于小鼠右后肢皮下注射100 μL细胞悬液。1.2.10 疫苗效果验证 预防性实验:先予小鼠左后肢接种衰老细胞疫苗(1×10<sup>6</sup>),3 d后小鼠右后肢建立皮下移植瘤模型;治疗性:在建立皮下移植瘤模型,3 d后给予小鼠左侧后肢皮下接种衰老细胞疫苗(1×10<sup>6</sup>);实验分组:PBS对照组、4T1 STCV组、4T1/sPD1 STCV组。记录小鼠肿瘤发生情况。

#### 1.3 统计分析

采用 SPSS 20 软件进行统计学分析,数据用均数±标准差表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,检验水准

α=0.05,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

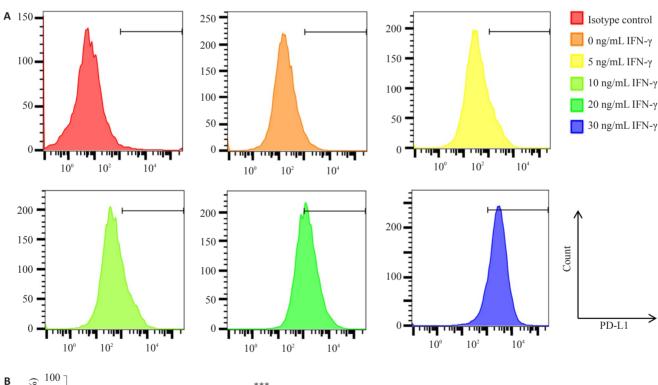
# 2 结果

### 2.1 干扰素γ刺激后4T1细胞PD-L1表达上调

4T1细胞有 $(0.72\pm0.17)$ %群体表达PD-L1分子。在含有干扰素 $\gamma$ 的培养基培养下,4T1乳腺癌细胞PD-L1呈现高表达(图1A)。干扰素 $\gamma$ 能够诱导4T1细胞PD-L1表达上调,且与浓度成正性相关,在含有5、10、20、30 ng/mL干扰素 $\gamma$ 条件培养下,PD-L1 $^{+}$ 4T1细胞比例分别为 $(17.405\pm1.61)$ %, $(26.8\pm1.76)$ %, $(61.90\pm0.87)$ %和 $(84.80\pm1.03)$ %(P<0.001,图1B)。

#### 2.2 4T1/sPD-1稳转细胞株建立

4T1细胞在sPD-1过表达慢病毒感染72h后,荧光显微镜视野下可见强烈的绿色荧光(图2A)。将感染的细胞收集后运用实时定量PCR,免疫蛋白印记检测sPD-1的表达,结果如图2B-C,在4T1/sPD-1细胞,sPD-1在mRNA水平上表达显著上调(P<0.001),并且在蛋白质水平的验证上也能见到明显的条带,而4T1细胞作



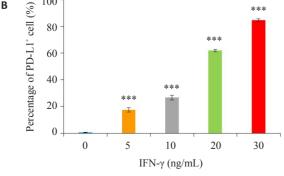


图1 干扰素γ刺激4T1细胞24 h后PD-L1表达情况

Fig.1 Expression of PD-L1 in 4T1 cells detected by flow cytometry. A: 4T1 cells were treated with different concentrations of IFN- $\gamma$  for 24 h; B: Percentage of PD-L1 $^{+}$  cells. \*\*\*P<0.001 vs Control group.

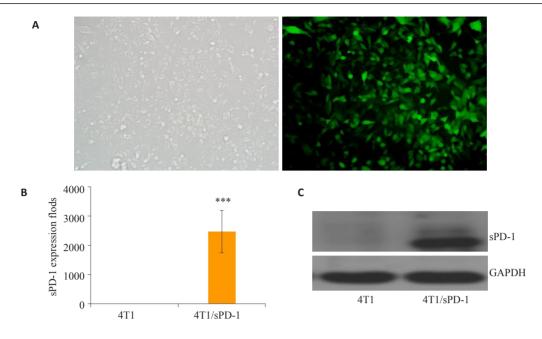


图2 4T1/sPD-1 稳转细胞株的建立

Fig.2 Establishment of 4T1/sPD-1 cell line. A: 4T1 cells transfected by sPD-1encoding lentivirus observed under fluorescence microscope (Original magnification:  $\times 200$ ). B: Expressions of sPD-1 at mRNA level in 4T1 and 4T1/sPD-1 cells; C: Expressions of sPD-1 at protein level in 4T1 and 4T1/sPD-1 cells. \*\*\*P<0.001 vs Control group.

为对照细胞,无论是在mRNA或是蛋白质水平均未能 检测到sPD-1相应产物。

# 2.3 慢病毒未影响4T1/sPD-1细胞增殖能力

为研究慢病毒感染是否对细胞增殖能力造成影响,研究采用 CCK8 实验比较 4T1 细胞与 4T1/sPD-1 细胞的增殖活力。图 3增殖曲线表明,在第 1~5 天的观察期内,4T1/sPD-1 细胞在增殖能力方面与 4T1 细胞相仿(P>0.05)。

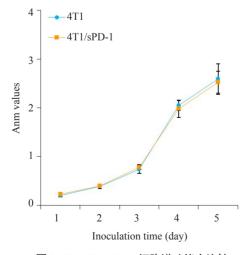


图3 4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞增殖能力比较 Fig.3 Comparison of proliferation activity in 4T1 and 4T1/sPD-1 cells.

### 2.4 流式细胞术验证sPD-1结合PD-L1活性

用干扰素 $\gamma$ 诱导4T1细胞用PD-L1表达上调后,我们用流式细胞术检测其PD-1阳性细胞比例。结果如图4,PD-1 $^+$ 4T1细胞比例低,约(6.893±0.271)%。在加入4T1/sPD-1培养上清后,PD-1阳性细胞比例明显升高,达(55.450±0.555)%(P<0.001)。

# 2.5 诱导细胞衰老并制备疫苗

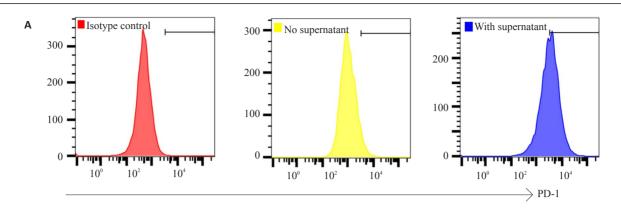
4T1细胞、4T1/sPD-1细胞在 X 线照射并在含有 Veliparib 的培养基培养下,出现衰老形态改变,体积明显变大、变扁平。在第4天,经过 SA-β-gal染色后,4T1 (图 5A)、4T1/sPD-1(图 5B)细胞均出现较多的蓝染的衰老细胞。

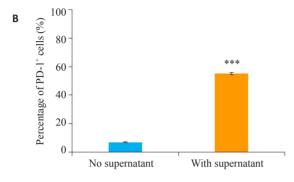
# 2.6 疫苗的防治效果

为验证疫苗的效果,Balb/c 小鼠随机分组并予PBS、4T1 STCV、4T1/sPD-1 STCV处理。在预防肿瘤发生实验中,PBS组全部小鼠在早期均出现肿瘤生长,STCV组中,观察期中均有小鼠未发生肿瘤,其中4T1 STCV组有28.787%,4T1/sPD-1 STCV组中有55.556%(图6A)。在治疗肿瘤实验中,PBS组小鼠短期内均出现肿瘤生长。而在观察期内,4T1/sPD-1 STCV组仍有38.89%无瘤小鼠,4T1 STCV组则只有11.111%的小鼠无肿瘤发生(图6B)。

### 3 讨论

乳腺癌尤其是三阴性乳腺癌患者,即使综合多学





### 图4 干扰素γ处理后各组4T1细胞PD-1阳性比例

Fig.4 Percentage of PD-1<sup>+</sup> cells in IFN-γ pre-treated 4T1 cells. **A**: 4T1 cells pre-treated with IFN-γ were detected for PD-1<sup>+</sup> ratio with or without 4T1/sPD-1 cells culture supernatant by flow cytometry. **B**: Percentage of PD-L<sup>+</sup> cells. \*\*\*P<0.001.

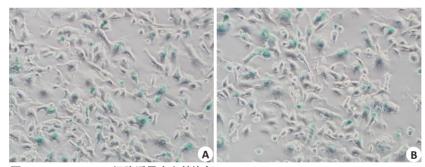
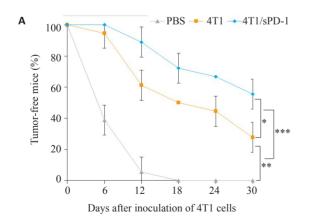
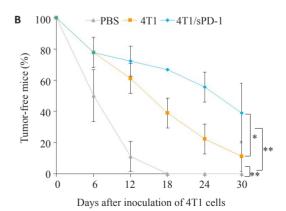


图5 4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞诱导衰老并染色

Fig.5 Senescence of 4T1 and 4T1/sPD-1 cells shown by  $\beta$ -galactosidase staining (×200). A: Senesnent 4T1 cells; **B**: Senesnent 4T1/sPD-1 cells.





# 图6 衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗预防及治疗性研究无瘤小鼠比例

Fig.6 Changes in the number of tumor-free mice receiving STCV for tumor prevention (**A**) and treatment (**B**). \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*P<0.01, \*P<0.05.

科手段进行治疗,临床上仍有不少发生肿瘤复发与转移<sup>[17-18]</sup>。本研究采用的研究对象小鼠乳腺癌4T1细胞,为三阴性乳腺癌细胞<sup>[19]</sup>,侵袭性强,易转移,治疗手段相对较少,是探索新治疗方法的理想模型,结合当下衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗研究热点,可为乳腺癌防治提供新思路<sup>[20-21]</sup>。

在1961年, Hayflick便提出了细胞衰老的概念[22], 随后的研究发现,肿瘤细胞在化疗药物、电离辐射等处 理下会加速进入衰老状态[23]。衰老的肿瘤细胞处于特 殊的存活状态,其增殖停滞,而且还分泌多种生长因子 和炎性细胞因子[24]。Meng等[14]通过衰老的B16恶性黑 色素瘤细胞对小鼠黑色素瘤进行防治。但并不是所有 的衰老细胞的分泌表型都能营造正性的免疫刺激环境, 这取决于不同的癌种[25-26]。在前期研究中,我们发现单 独使用电离辐射或是多聚二磷酸腺苷核糖聚合酶抑制 剂 Veliparib并不能有效诱导4T1细胞衰老,但是将二者 联合起来处理细胞则能高效诱导4T1进入衰老状态。我 们进一步用qPCR方法比较了衰老前后4T1的分泌表型, 发现衰老后,IFN-β、TNF-α、CCL5、CXCL9、CXCL10等 细胞因子的表达均上调,这提示4T1衰老细胞的分泌表 型以免疫刺激正向作用为主[27]。结果表明,我们可以尝 试利用这一免疫刺激效应来对小鼠乳腺癌进行防治。

本研究中我们对衰老4T1细胞疫苗的防治效果进行验证,观察到4T1衰老细胞的确能延缓小鼠乳腺癌的发生发展,在预防性疫苗研究中,4T1 STCV组中有28.787%的小鼠未发生肿瘤,而在治疗性效果的研究中,接受4T1 STCV处理的小鼠只有11.111%的无瘤小鼠。我们在早先的试验中证明了干扰素γ的存在会导致4T1细胞PD-L1的上调,而Verbrugge等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究,也证实了疫苗等治疗会促使机体肿瘤微环境的改变进而导致4T1细胞PD-L1表达上调而出现逃逸。因此,在肿瘤微环境中,衰老4T1细胞疫苗也会因为微环境内干扰素γ的影响而激活PD-1/PD-L1通路从而阻碍肿瘤抗原呈递与T细胞激活,导致疫苗疗效减弱。这也意味着STCV的效果还可以通过阳断该通路来进一步加强。

大量的研究将肿瘤疫苗与商业化的抗PD-1抗体联合起来治疗肿瘤。但是,商业化的抗体也有很大的缺点,其价格昂贵,副作用大,给患者带来巨大的负担。在自身免疫性疾病的患者中,同样存在着PD-1/PD-L1调节机制的失衡。在这我们进一步探索,尝试通过慢病毒将sPD-1基因导入4T1细胞内,并让4T1细胞稳定分泌sPD-1从而封闭自身上调的PD-L1分子,进而恢复衰老肿瘤细胞疫苗的免疫刺激效应[28-29]。sPD-1过表达慢病毒感染4T1细胞后,无论是在mRNA、蛋白质水平上均能检测sPD-1的产物,这意味着4T1/sPD-1细胞能稳定分泌sPD-1。同时,我们还用流式细胞术证实了4T1/sPD-1所分泌的sPD-1的生物活性,4T1细胞中PD-1阳

性比例升高提示了sPD-1能与PD-L1结合。此外,我们还用CCK8实验对4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞增殖活性进行检测,排除慢病毒感染对细胞增殖能力的毒性影响。

在成功建立4T1/sPD-1细胞后,我们用X射线联合 Veliparib对4T1、4T1/sPD-1细胞进行处理,经过SA-βgal染色后,观察到大量的蓝染的变形细胞,提示4T1、 4T1/sPD-1细胞大部分被诱导进入了衰老状态。我们 进一步对设想进行验证,将衰老的细胞注射到小鼠皮 下,对比4T1 STCV与4T1/sPD-1 STCV的疗效。从小 鼠无瘤生存曲线上看,STCV表现出明显优于PBS的防 治效果,其中,4T1 STCV虽然能延缓小鼠乳腺癌的发 生发展,但是长期效果欠佳,随着时间的推移,最终在大 部分小鼠上未能阻止肿瘤的进一步演变,其可能原因是 受到PD-1/PD-L1通路的影响,4T1 STCV效果受到明 显的抑制。而4T1/sPD-1 STCV因本身能表达sPD-1, 在抗原呈递及T细胞的激活中能打破负性免疫机制的 限制,故无论是在预防肿瘤的发生还是抑制肿瘤的生长 则表现出更为高效的能力,在长期效果观察中,小鼠肿 瘤生长抑制效果皆较4T1 STCV佳。

综上所述,STCV能在一定程度上抑制乳腺癌的发生发展,4T1/sPD-1 STCV因通过分泌sPD-1阻断PD-1/PD-L1免疫逃逸机制,能更有效地呈递抗原并激活T细胞而成为更为高效的疫苗。本研究为临床上乳腺癌尤其是三阴性乳腺癌的防治策略提供了新的思路。

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